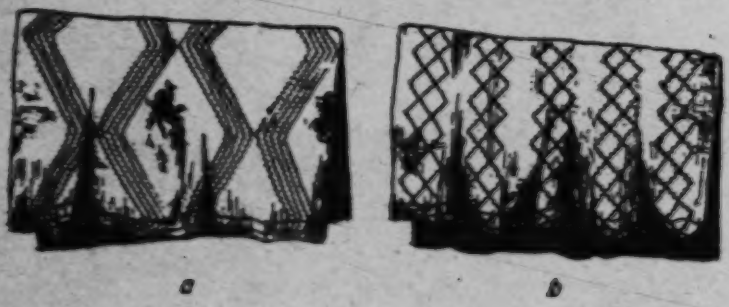
1: Métraux E-4 (no date) 1946 SM3 Caingang SM3



283 thigh. The threads, wound in a ball, are soaked in water mixed with ashes, then boiled, and again carefully washed; sometimes they are left in running water, so that they become white and flexible. Occa-
[386] sionally, part of the thread is dyed with catigua bark.

291
286
531



a b

415
285
323
531

c d e f

PLATE 33.—Caingang manufactures. a, b, Knee or nettle-fiber cloaks (redrawn from Koenigswald, 1906 b, figs. 15–16); c, twilled basket (redrawn from Koenigswald, 1906 b, fig. 20); d, wooden mortar in which three pestles are used at the same time (redrawn from Manizer, 1930); e, f, pottery jars (redrawn from Manizer, 1930).

286 **Weaving.**—Fabrics are woven by hand, sometimes on a simple loom, and always display a stepped, dark design which crosses the surface diagonally (fig. 38, *a*, *b*).

323 **Ceramics.**—For pottery, the *Caingang* of Misiones use a blackish earth from nearby cliffs. For tempering material, they bake lumps of

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clay, then crush and sift them. The composition of the clay used by other groups is unknown. The potter first models the base of the pot by hand, then builds up the walls by adding successive coils, smoothing the sides with her fingers or with pieces of wood or shell, a corn cob, a stone, or a metal spoon. To keep the clay soft, she sprinkles it with water or saliva. The following day the pot is again smoothed, then left to dry in the shade and later in the sun. When thoroughly dry, the pot is covered with branches and fired in the open until red. Later, water mixed with ground maize is sprinkled on the pot "in order that it may be unbreakable." Cracks are filled with wax while the pot is still hot. The firing, however, is always imperfect; sherds of the heaviest *Caingang* pots reveal a thick layer of unfired clay in the middle. The presence of a foreigner during firing endangers the process, and may cause the pot to crack beyond repair. 323

The *Caingang* of Misiones make their pots characteristically black by exposing them to smoke in a basket before they are fired.

*Caingang* ware has a conical base so that it can be set into the sand (fig. 58, *e*, *f*). The *Caingang-Coroado* make large beer jars, strikingly like *Guaraní* jugs and funeral urns, with a conical body surmounted by a narrow edge. Besides large pots, the *Caingang* also manufacture flat roasting pans and conical drinking cups with thin walls.

**Fire.**—The *Caingang* fire drill consists of a stick of hard wood inserted into an arrow shaft and twirled between the palms of the hand. The hearth is a piece of soft wood. Dry palm shoots serve as tinder. According to a single authority, the *Caingang* also produce fire by sawing one piece of wood with another, a procedure observed by Rengger among the *Caingué*, but otherwise not reported for South America. The fire is activated with a fan. To avoid having to make fire, the natives carry a glowing brand in a pot or in a section of bamboo coated with clay. 372

**Weapons:** *Bows and arrows.*—Bows are made of páo d'arco (*Tabebuia impetiginosa*) or of black ipé (*Tabebuia chrysantha*). Before the *Caingang* acquired iron, they wrought the bow stave into shape by rubbing it with sandstone and flint flakes, and smoothed it with the rough leaves of umbauba (*Cecropia* sp.). Finally, the stave was warmed against a fire and smeared with grease. At each end a plaited bulge or, rarely, two right-angled notches prevented the caraguatá or embira string from slipping. The stave was wrapped with strips of cipo embé (*Philodendron imbe*) (fig. 59, *g*), which at both ends formed a bulge to prevent the string from slipping. Some *Caingang* bows were 9 feet long, but they generally averaged from 7 to 8 feet. 411

The arrow shaft, according to the locality, is made of taquara da frecha (*Gynerium sagittatum*), or of palo alecrim, a white wood that

000 certain trees and the ripening of certain fruits.

802 These Indians count from one to five on the fingers of one hand, and continue up to ten on the other hand. They indicate other quantities with both hands.

757 They treat diseases with the juice of various plants, nearly always applied externally by means of rubbing and massage. Some organic products such as deer stomachs [buxo] etc. are also used [There is a Brazilian plant, Amaiova cryptocarpa, which is popularly called "deer stomach" (bucho de veado). As some of the information in this article may have been obtained second-hand, the above might be the result of erroneous interpretation. --Translator]

They have the habit of tightly binding up all painful body areas, not only in case of snake bite but of any disease as well.

323 177 They formerly used various objects of fired clay, such as pots of different sizes and shapes and small vessels of varying form which they utilized to prepare and cook their food.

In the course of their later raids on civilized populations, however, they found similar utensils of iron and other metals [128] which they naturally came to prefer. As a result the art of ceramics declined sharply, especially following their contact with us. Prior to this contact, some of the older members of the tribe still made pottery.

821 323 It is obvious that they need a special clay for the manufacture of these objects. They believe that rainbows point to deposits of this clay, and call them kukron-ndouma--"pot arrows"--on account [744] of this belief. They never buried their dead in earthen jars nor do they do so now, but dispose of the bodies in the manner described above.

852 Every year, toward the end of December or the beginning of January--during the lámbang-uan season, at the height of our southern summer--they carry out important celebrations for the baptism of children.

273 852 The Botocudo prepare a drink for the occasion which they call mõng-ma. Its basic element is wild honey, and the preparation is a rather lengthy process. One moon before the event, the Indians have already started on various specialized tasks. The fathers of the children to be baptized are entrusted with the building of large troughs